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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1960

By

J. ARDLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.



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J. ARDLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

THE MAYOR

(Mr. ALDERMAN JAMES WHITEHEAD)

ALDERMEN :

CRITCHLEY, J.P.

McNAMEE (Mrs.)
(Vice-Chairman)

COUNCILLORS :

APPLEBY

DAWSON
(Chairman)

HARGREAVES

HEYWORTH

MARSH

MILLER

McNAMEE (Miss)

NUTTALL

POOLE

CO-OPTED MEMBERS:

ASHWORTH, Mrs. P.N.

GORTON, F. Councillor

DEWHURST, T.,

O'DRISCOLL, D. M.D., Ch.B.

SOUTHWORTH, H., M.D.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

J. ARDLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

J. Q. MOUNTAIN, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers (full-time)

IRENE S. BAILEY, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SUSAN HETHERINGTON, M.B., Ch.B., (to Sept)

EILEEN PARKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (to March)

D. S. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from Aug)

BERYL L. SEPHTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from Aug)

Assistant Medical Officers (Part-time)

M. M. THIEPENS, M.B., Ch.B.

E. L. CARTER, M.B., D.P.H.

C. Y. HOWARTH, M.B., Ch.B.

MARY K. HALL, M.R.C., L.R.C.P.

D. S. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to July)

MARGARET S. GISBOURNE, M.B., Ch.B.

Part-time Consultant Medical Officers:

A. L. McADAM, M.D. (Cardiology)

J. EVANS, F.R.C.S., (Oto-Rhinology)

L. READ, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Venereology)

J. G. THURSTON, B.A., M.B., BCh., M.R.C.O.G. (Obstetrics and Gynaecology)

R. WARD, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Chest Physician)

P. R. STEPHENS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O., (Ophthalmology) (from July)

Dental Officers:

J. RIGBY, L.D.S., (Principal Dental Officer)

J. GREGSON, B.D.S.

Public Analyst (Part-time)

H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector:	abcd	F. B. ADDY
Superintendent Nursing Officer:	a	Miss L. M. BROWN, SRN, SCM, H.V. Cert.
Non-Medical Supervisor of midwives and Superintendent District Nursing Service:		Miss A. O'CONNELL, SRN, SCM, RFN, QS., H.V. Cert.
Superintendent Health Visitor:		Miss M. JONES, SRN, SCM, H.V. Cert. (to Dec)
Chief Clerk:	a	T. HODSON
Public Health Inspectors:		
DEPUTY CHIEF INSPECTOR	abc	C. AINSWORTH
SAMPLING OFFICER	abe	T. G. MARSDEN
SENIOR MEAT INSPECTOR		Vacant
FACTORIES & SMOKE ABATEMENT OFFICER	ac	J. PYE
SENIOR HOUSING INSPECTOR	a	F. FORREST
ASSISTANT HOUSING INSPECTOR	a	F. BRYNING (from Aug)
ASSISTANT MEAT INSPECTOR	a	T. R. WIGNALL
SHOPS & OFFICES INSPECTOR		Vacant
DISTRICT INSPECTORS	ac	D. W. M. MORTEN
	abe	R. FARRINGTON
	abc	G. SHAW
	ab	R. RILEY
	a	N. MORRIS
	a	J. HEATON
	a	G. GREENWOOD (H.M. Forces)
	a	E. DUERDEN
PUPIL INSPECTORS		F. BRYNING (to August)
	m	E. ANDERSON (from August)
		T. GREGSON (from August)
Health Visitors/School Nurses:		
Miss D. DARBYSHIRE		SRN, SCM, HV Cert. QS. (to July)
Miss V. E. GILL		SRN, SCM, HV Cert. QS.
Miss M. LONGWORTH		SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
Mrs. G. A. WHITESIDE		SRN, SCM, HV Cert. QS. (to June)
Miss M. DUXBURY		SRN, SCM, HV Cert. QS.
Miss M. WILSON		SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
Miss M. THEXTON		SRN, SCM, HV Cert. QS.
Miss G. P. ODDIE		SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
Miss I. C. BARLOW		SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
Mrs. M. A. MORLEY		SRN, SCM, HV Cert. QS.
Miss A. M. EDDIE		SRN, SCM, HV Cert.

Mrs. M. G. SANDBACH
 Mrs. G. O. CLARK
 Mrs. M. WADDINGTON
 Mrs. A. F. DOYLE
 Mrs. H. G. CUMMINGS
 Mrs. J. HOLGATE
 Miss K. MALLOY
 Mrs. P. HOBBS
 Mrs. E. M. WARD

SRN, HV Cert.
 SRN, SCM, HV Cert., QS.
 SRN, SCM, HV Cert. (to Oct)
 SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
 SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
 SRN, HV Cert.
 SRN, SCM, HV Cert.
 SRN, SCM, HV Cert. (to Sep)
 SRN, SCM, HV Cert.

Student Health Visitors:

Miss D. McGOUGH, SRN, SCM, (from Sep)
 Mrs. B. M. HOWARTH, SRN, SCM, (from Sep)
 Miss L. M. HAGUE, SRN, SCM, (from Sep)

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. N. HINDLE, SRN. (to July)
 Miss D. SALMON, SRN, SCM. (from Nov)
 Mrs. J. P. JAMES, SRN. (from Sep. to Dec)
 Miss H. PILKINGTON, SRN, SCM, (from May to Aug)
 Mrs. R. E. CARTER, SRN.
 Miss J. G. ELLIS, SRN, SCM, (from Sep)
 Mrs. A. MASTERS, SRN. (from April)
 Miss D. McGOUGH, SRN, SCM. (from Jan to Aug)
 Mrs. B. M. WILSON, SRN, SCM, (from Sep).

Midwives and Home Nurses:

1st ASSISTANT : Miss I. BOSWELL, SRN, SCM, HV Cert. QS. (to Aug)

Miss T. ARMSTRONG, SRN, SCM. (to Aug)
 Mrs. H. BARRATT, SRN, QS.
 Miss E. BUTLER, SRN, QS.
 Miss D. M. CLARK, SRN, SCM, QS.
 Mrs. K. DUCKWORTH, SRN, SCM, QS.
 Miss M. GREGSON, SRN, SCM, QS.
 Mrs. A. HEAP, SRN, QS. (to Sep)
 Mr. T. D. M. HOLMES, SRN, QS.
 Miss M. JENKINSON, SCM.
 Mrs. M. LIVESEY, SRN, SCM, QS.
 Miss E. PRINGLE, SRN, SCM, (to July)
 Miss S. FIELDING, SRN, SCM, (from Jan)
 Miss M. ROBINSON, SRN. (from Jan to June)
 Mrs. E. ASHTON, SRN, QS. (from Jan)
 Miss J. BUTLER, SRN, QS. (to June)
 Mrs. M. EVANS, SRN, SCM, RCN.
 Miss L. HARGREAVES, SRN, HV Cert. QS.
 Mrs. E. HOUGHTON, SRN.
 Miss A. LEES, SRN, SCM, QS. (to Jan)
 Miss T. MURPHY, SRN, SCM, QS.
 Mrs. E. PRESTON, SRN, SCM, QS.
 Mr. J. ROBINSON, SRN, QS.
 Mrs. E. McKAY, SRN, SCM, QS.
 Mrs. M. CHAMBERS, SRN, SCM, QS. (to Jan)
 Mrs. P. SMITH, SRN. (from Feb to June)
 Miss J. MANN, SRN, SCM. (from Aug)
 (from Nov)

Ambulance Nurses:

Miss S. GRAHAM, SRN, SCM, QS. (Pt. time)
 Miss H. MATTHEWS, SRN, SCM. (Pt. time)

Clerical Staff:

Senior Accounts Clerk: a J. R. Marsden, Senior clerks: F. G. Longle
 mH. A. J. Wilson, Miss E. Comberbach, Miss C. Haworth, Miss
 Darbyshire, m Mrs. W. Whalley. clerks: mW. Doyle (from Nov) J. Young. G. Bel
 mE. Anderson, (to July) T. Gregson, (to July) Miss D. M. McArthur, Mrs. M.

Grindrod, (to April) Mrs. M. Fallis, (nee Dobson) m Miss F. Wilkinson, (from Jan) Miss C. Hindle, (from Jan) Miss D. Sharples, m Mrs. M. Allton, (to Jan) Mrs. M. Aldred, Mrs. M. Wilson, (to Sept) Mrs. H. Haworth, Miss B. Young, m Miss M. Atkinson, Miss R. Eatough, (to Jan) Miss D. Markham, m Miss P. Dewhurst, Miss M. Southworth, m Miss C. Fell, (from July) G. Sutton.

Mental Health Staff:

Mental Welfare Officers: F. Broadley, T. Clark, SRN, R.N.M.D.
Mrs. M. Lawson.
Clerk/Authorised Officer: J. J. Bamber.
Occupation Centre Staff: k. Miss E. M. Knott, (Supervisor)
Mrs. P. Stewart, L.R.A.M.
k. Mrs. E. Rawcliffe,
k. Mrs. J. Holding, (Home Teacher)

Physiotherapists: Mrs. M. Kempton, C.S.P. (Sen. Physiotherapist)
Mrs. D. Yates, C.S.P. (Pt. time) (from June)
Miss E. Hyde, C.S.P. (to June)
Miss M. Horne, C.S.P.

Orthoptists: Miss A. P. Williams, D.B.O. (to March)
Miss S. C. Speight, D.B.O. (from Jan)

Home Help Organiser: Mrs. J. Hinnigan.

Day Nursery Matrons: CHURCH HILL HOUSE: h. Mrs. P. M. Growden
HELDEN HOUSE:
ALBION STREET: h. Mrs. B. Noble
STANCLIFFE STREET: h. Mrs. J. Farrington
LINCOLN STREET: f. Mrs. J. Scholes

Ambulance Station Officer: F. Bannister

Key to Qualifications

- | | |
|--|---|
| a Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board | g State Enrolled Assistant Nurse |
| b Certificate in Meat and Other Foods | h Nursery Nurse |
| c Smoke Inspector's Certificate | j Certificate of the Royal Medico-psychological Association |
| i Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings & Public Works | k Diploma for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Children |
| Certificate of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene | l Certificate of the National Society of Children's Nurseries |
| State Registered Sick Children's Nurse | m Local Government Clerical Division Examination |

Public Health Offices,
Victoria Street,
Blackburn.

November, 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith my Second Annual Report on the health of the Borough during 1960.

In my report for 1959 I referred to defects and shortcomings which I felt required progressive re-appraisal and re-organisation. Not least amongst this list were the poor quality of buildings, clinics etc., in which the staff had been required to work for so long.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to be able to report progress in the matter - albeit in the planning stage - during 1960.

By December, 1959, the situation was as follows:

New Ambulance Station

Loan sanction promised for 1961/62.

Male Hostel Accommodation

Plans and estimates in course of preparation.

Adult Training Centre and Alterations to Junior Centre

Plans and estimates in course of preparation.

Replacement for Bentham Road Clinic

Proposed for 1962/63.

Disinfecting Station

Proposed for 1962/63.

Montague Street Major Health Centre (Phase I)

Proposed for 1964/65.

Bottomgate Major Health Centre (Phase I)

Proposed for 1964/65.

Replacement for Palm Street Clinic

Proposed for 1964/65.

Since then some of the developments are more a subject of my Report for 1961, but suffice to say that at the time of writing tenders have been invited for the Ambulance Station, land appropriated for the Bentham Road Clinic replacement whilst the Minister of Health is dealing with your proposals for the replacement of Palm Street Child Welfare Centre. Further, plans which were submitted to the Minister for the new Adult Training Centre and alterations to the Gladstone Street Centre have been the subject of discussion with Ministry representatives and agreement reached on site and other factors.

In addition, of course, plans subsequently announced for the Town Central Development leads one to hope for a speeded up programme for the Major Health Centre proposals.

All in all, an encouraging picture and a time of hope for the future.

STAFF

The problems of Staffing continued during 1960, in particular Medical and Nursing. Not least was the departure of "old friends" who had been with us for many years. Dr. Eileen Parkinson who had been employed since 1950 as a part-time Assistant Medical Officer became full-time in August 1959 then left in March 1960 due to domestic reasons. Miss I. Boswell the Assistant Superintendent of the District Nursing and Midwifery Service, who left in August to take up an appointment with the Local Hospital Management Committee, had been employed by this Authority since 1946. Miss M. Jones, Superintendent Health Visitor, retired in December, after twenty-eight years of service, whilst Miss D. Darbyshire, Health Visitor/School Nurse, retired in July after being on the Health Department Staff since 1942. To them all go my best wishes for the future.

On a sadder note, Mrs. G. A. Whiteside, a District Health Visitor since 1952, prior to which she had been employed as a District Nurse/Midwife and as a Second Assistant Superintendent in that Service, died in June after a long illness.

The Health Visiting Service was further depleted during the year by the retirement of one visitor for domestic reasons, the transfer of another to a nearby Authority to do "Cancer Health Education", and the continued sickness of two old experienced visitors, whose absence was a great loss.

The Midwifery Service also continued to be hard pressed having had its numbers reduced to six by the end of 1960 although the number of births attended was approximately the same as in 1959, namely 563. The number of pupil Midwives who attended for training was twenty-four.

Home Nurses

At the end of the year fifteen nurses were employed full-time and a further five employed part-time. (Full-time equivalent $2\frac{1}{2}$). Fortunately several of the full time staff are midwifery trained so that the general nursing care of mothers and babies discharged from hospital before the official "Lying-in" period had expired (which is quite appreciable), falls upon them and provides some respite for the Domestic Midwives.

Public Health Inspectorate

The staffing situation in this section of the department continued to be satisfactory, which was particularly appreciated in view of the steadily increasing volume of work within the authority of the Clean Air Act. The Senior Meat Inspector's job, however, continued to be vacant.

CO-OPERATION IN THE HEALTH SERVICE

The meticulous anatomical cleavage of the Health Service into its three parts does not lend itself to good physiology. Function is, indeed, achieved only at the expense of great effort and is at the best clumsy and devious. There is apparently

no common goal to which the several members are striving. However, good will is not lacking and in Blackburn there are many manifestations of this in attempts to produce cohesion.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Blackburn Local Medical Committee serve as co-opted members of the Local Authority Health Committee. The Medical Officer of Health serves on the Local Medical Committee and members of the Corporation serve on the Local Executive Council and on the Blackburn Hospital Management Committee and the Brockhall Hospital Management Committee. The Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee also serves on the latter hospital, which is a 2,000 bedded hospital for "subnormality". At office level, the Health Visitors attend the hospital clinics dealing with Paediatrics and Diseases of the Chest and the Mental Welfare Officers attend Psychiatric clinics and liaise with the Psychiatrist at Case conferences, one Mental Welfare Officer being shared half time each to hospital and local authority.

Hospital consultants in the Specialities Ophthalmology, E.N.T., Obstetrics, Medicine, Venereal Diseases and "subnormality", attend at regular clinics in the local authority premises and their help and advice is very much appreciated. At Medical Auxiliary level the Physiotherapist, Orthoptist and Speech Therapist, whilst working for the major part of their time in the local authority also enjoy the benefit of doing sessional work at the local hospital. Understanding between the hospital and local authority services is also fostered by the Nurse and Midwife training programmes involving lecturing by the Health Department staff to the pupils and the organised visits of the trainees to local authority clinics, schools, day nurseries, etc. where they have an opportunity to meet local authority staffs and see the complexity of the work done in the community.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Reference was made in my report for 1959 to the Cranbrook Committee recommendations and the need for co-operation between the tri-partite authorities concerned and the patients involved. Some comments on the trends in 1960 seem, therefore,

not to be out of place.

The overall picture so far as the approximate quarter of a million population served by the Blackburn and District Hospital Centre is concerned is that the Cranbrook arbitrary figure of 70% admission to hospital for delivery is attained, but the following chart shows that Blackburn County Borough itself does not share in this standard.

BLACKBURN BIRTHS	1958	1959	1960
Live	1564	1556	1680
Still	36	30	46
Total	1600	1586	1726
Domiciliary Deliveries	539	568	563)
Nursing Home Deliveries	-	-	103)
			666
% hospital births	66%	64%	61%

Although the Central Midwives Board Rules were not altered until July, 1960, to reduce the "lying-in" period from fourteen to ten days, the following chart indicates the amount of hospital off-loading of its responsibilities onto an already over-burdened Domiciliary Midwifery Service that took place in 1960.

CASES DISCHARGED	CASES	VISITS TO CASES	TOTAL VISITS
1st day	11	12	132
2nd day	30	10	300
3rd day	16	8	128
4th day	10	6	60
5th day	9	5	45
6th day	17	4	68
7th day	25	3	75
8th day	36	2	72
9th day	43	1	43
	<u>197</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>923</u>

In addition, 311 hospital booked patients made 2,077 attendances at Local Authority clinics to receive full ante-natal care including Health Education in Mother-

craft, Physiotherapy with relaxation and exercises and instruction in use of Trilene anaesthesia.

Another trend which deserves mention is the increasing number of expectant mothers who do not book the domiciliary midwife until the 28th week of the pregnancy or later - in fact 28% for 1960, as follows:

12th week	35	
16th week	120	
20th week	149	
24th week	106	
28th week	86)
32nd week	46	) 147 i.e. 28%
36th week	13)
38th week	2)
<hr/>		
Total	557	
<hr/>		

It is to everyone's advantage, and particularly the patients, for expectant mothers to book early with the domiciliary midwives and thus ensure adequate continuity of ante-natal care by the one person almost certain to be present at the delivery. In 1960, the domiciliary midwife carried out the delivery alone in 527 cases and on only thirty-six occasions was a doctor also present at the delivery of the baby. It seems obvious that the status and working conditions of this key Local Authority worker should at all costs be upheld or she will become extinct, which is perilously close in Blackburn at the moment. Her absence would throw a heavy burden of responsibility on the family doctor and the hospital and would imperil the hospital Part II training scheme for pupil midwives.

The specialised Consultant clinics continued as hitherto and it was interesting to note little change in the findings at the Ante-Natal Discharge Clinic as Dr. L. Read's report below indicates, particularly when one reflects upon the upward trend in V.D. nationally in some of the younger age groups. I am indeed grateful for the help of the Consultants in maintaining the high standard of care in this service, namely:

Mr. J. G. Thurston	Consultant Obstetrician
Dr. A. L. McAdam	Consultant Physician
Dr. L. Read	Consultant Venereologist

"During the year 1960, 151 new patients attended the Ante-natal Discharge Clinic. Of this total three were male children born to syphilitic mothers and were found to be normal. The 148 female cases were divided up as follows:-

65 cases of vaginal discharge which were found
to be normal

83 cases of vaginal discharge for which treatment was required,

Of these 83 cases, the majority were suffering from an acute thrush vaginitis. The rest were made up of trichomonas vaginitis, non-specific vaginitis and, in two cases, diabetic vaginitis.

The total attendances for the year amounted to 378 with a further 20 intermediate treatments given by the nursing staff.

On the pathological side, the blood serum was tested in 136 cases and smears and cultures to exclude gonorrhoea taken in a further 105 cases.

My thanks are again due to Miss Jones and her staff for their co-operation".

Lucien Read,

Venereologist".

Child Welfare Services continued with no real change in policy but with the CHILD WELFARE frustrations consequent upon the staff shortages. The fixed clinics were attended at practically the same regularity by the Health Visitors (1,968 such clinics in 1960 as compared with 1,991 in 1959). However, the visiting of homes declined from 27,267 in 1959 to 25,805 in 1960 and the Health Visitors were hard pressed to maintain even this level of visiting. The greatest decline was in the visits to children aged 2 to 5 years.

The total attendances of infants at Infant Welfare Clinics increased from 38,137 in 1959 to 38,541 in 1960 and three clinics, namely Richmond Terrace, Newton Street and Palm Street increased their average attendances per session. The Richmond Terrace clinic with an average sessional attendance approaching 70 is quite inadequate in space to cope with this volume of work and if the trend continues will become an acute embarrassment unless the staffing situation enables splitting to two clinic days. This clinic has the further inconvenience of having no pram shelter and of opening directly onto the narrow sidewalk of a busy road.

HOME NURSING
HOME HELPS
INVALID AIDS

The Home Nursing service despite its staff difficulties continued to provide nursing care to patients in their homes at a very high level of efficiency. There were 76,715 visits made as compared with 81,829 in 1959 and this reflected the fact that Medical cases declined from 2,409 to 2,308 and the chronic cases requiring more than 24 visits per year needed only 59,280 visits as compared with 62,599 in 1959. Visits to surgical cases increased from 14,411 to 15,085 in 1960. A large number of patients continued to require therapy or sedation by injection, namely 900.

Home Helps were constantly in demand much beyond their availability; the service

HOME HELPS

is one in which there is much turn over of staff in competition with local industry which has a long tradition of employing female labour. Regular group meetings of staff were instituted in the year and preparations made for in-service training by arranging for the Supervisor to have a study course and for a visit to a City with an advanced in-service training programme of its own. This was frustrated unfortunately by the prolonged sickness of the training organiser of the City in question. The service was maintained by the invaluable help of a nucleus of full-time and part-time workers whose loyalty and industry was deeply appreciated.

The provision of items of nursing equipment for the use of patients being cared

INVALID AIDS

for in their homes is a service which proceeds quietly to supplement the community's medical facilities and confers undoubted benefit on the patients. The year 1960 saw an increased use made of bedpans, urinals, bed cages, back rests, chairs and crutches and this may be a reflection of the trend seen in the District Nursing Service where more attention was needed for surgical cases than in 1959.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The various members of the Health Department have contributed to health

education throughout the year, namely, Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Public Health Inspectors, Mental Welfare Officers and Administrative Staff. This was achieved through lectures, film strip projections, posters, pamphlets, group discussions etc. using material supplied by the Central Council for Health Education, Voluntary organisations, or produced locally within the department. The Mothercraft classes and "Old Peoples" Classes continued as hitherto and were much appreciated and did a useful job.

Anti-smoking propaganda requires special attention - the situation is rather like the one obtaining with an overflowing bath, it is rather fatile to mop up the floor until some one turns off the tap. If the Government turns off the tap then the local authorities will have some enthusiasm to start mopping up.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

This service was limited to the provision of care for the elderly through the Women's Voluntary Service on terms mutually agreed between the W.V.S. and the local Chiropodists. This arrangement did enable Chiropodists, other than those qualified under the Medical Auxiliaries Regulations 1954, to offer their services. As no progress was made Nationally to establish a register of approved Chiropodists and agreement could not be reached through the Whitley Machinery as to appropriate salary scales for Chiropodists in the local authority service, the setting up of a comprehensive local authority scheme was deferred.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Efforts to improve the Immunity Index, begun in 1959, were continued in 1960, DIPHTHERIA when a total of 4,232 completed treatments and "booster" doses was achieved. Whilst this resulted in the effective overall index being increased from 40 to 51.7 the figure is still too low for safety. As the chart shows, the Immunity Index for the under ones increased from 18 in 1959 to 32.6% in 1960, for the 1 to 4 age group from 69 in 1959 to 81.6% in 1960, and for the 5 to 14 age group from 31 in 1959 to 45.1% in 1960.

Renewed efforts will, therefore, be made to improve still more the percentage of children protected, without detriment to the programme of Poliomyelitis Vacc-

ination and despite medical and nursing staff shortages.

The extension of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme to include all persons up POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION to the age of 40 placed an even greater burden on this Section during the year.

In an effort to stimulate acceptance, publicity was given to the fact that special open sessions would be held every evening from 5.30 until 8 p.m. with a promise of no waiting to all who attended.

Teams of three doctors, four nurses and four clerks were arranged every night for two weeks during February and the public asked to attend according to the initial of their surname although no one was turned away who attended out of turn. These teams were capable of dealing with 600 an hour between them. However, owing to the paucity of attendance and the granting of compensatory time off for staff who were not being fully employed on this evening duty, subsequent sessions for second doses were reduced to six. In October, the process was repeated for "booster" doses.

In all, 2,724 received one injection during February, an average of 272 attendances per night; of these, 2,338 attended for second injections (390 per night average), whilst 2,107 attended for "booster" doses in October (351 per night average).

The maximum number possible was approximately 18,000, the number who attended the full course being 11% - a far from satisfactory figure.

It should be noted that many of these people who defaulted from the evening sessions have subsequently been protected. Full details of these and other Poliomyelitis Vaccination statistics are given in Table 26.

Here may I pay tribute to the willing help of all staff during the three periods concerned; and indeed it might not be inappropriate at this point to express my thanks for all similar evening duty since it was started in 1958. Sometimes this has been required weekly, sometimes twice a week, sometimes fortnightly, and mainly of the same few people without complaint. Their work has been much appreciated.

There appears to be little on this subject that one can add to what was stated in the Report for 1959 except to emphasise once more the fact that the Health Department Staff during an epidemic would be too busily occupied dealing with the epidemic to respond to hysterical demands for mass vaccination. The time for action is NOW!!! not when the epidemic breaks.

In July, the Health Department became a Yellow Fever Vaccination Centre. By the end of the year, thirty-seven such injections were given to persons intending to travel overseas.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Once again, there was an increase in the mileage covered from 148,491 in 1959 to 165,469 in 1960, and patients carried during the year ended 31st March, 1960 from 40,022 in 1959 to 48,064 in 1960 (See Table 27). This trend continued during the following months and in October the Health Committee approved an increase in the number of Staff by two Driver/Attendants. The decline in miles per patient continued and has reached the level of 3.04 as compared with 3.7 in 1959.

At the same time a revised vehicle programme was approved which will replace ambulances after six years and sitting-case vehicles after four years. This was much needed as the wear and tear on an ambulance beyond six years means that the cost of repairs between six and ten years approximates to the cost of a vehicle. The appearance of the vehicle also suffers, the outward condition of some of the old vehicles leaving much to be desired.

In defence, it must be stated that the Committee has rightly been most reticent to pour out money on vehicles which have not been properly housed and in arriving at the revised rate of replacement consideration was given to the fact that the new Ambulance Station was at last to become a reality.

A start on the replacement programme will be made during 1961/62 and should be complete by 1964.

MENTAL HEALTH

In my Annual Report for 1959, I referred to the departure from established practice envisaged in the Mental Health Act, some of which were of a doubtful character to be judged in the light of experience. This experience is as yet limited but trends are manifesting themselves which give cause for disquiet.

Table 30 indicates that in 1960 in the field of "Mental Illness" there were 102 admissions to hospital by Formal procedure and 40 admissions to hospital by Informal procedure arranged in conjunction with the Health Department staff, a total of 142 as compared with 353 in 1959. A further 119 cases were discovered to have been admitted for Psychiatric care by virtue of requests for after-care on discharge, bringing the total known to have been admitted to 261. Assuming that Mental Illness in 1960 was about at the same level as in 1959 there were approximately 100 patients unaccounted for, that is, who were denied care and after-care from the department because we were unaware of their need. The psychiatric patient being discharged improved is not really the best person to arrive at decisions without helpful guidance and it should be the purpose of the discharging Psychiatrist to ensure the projection of the therapeutic hospital environment into the community by persuading the patient to accept "After-care".

The amount of social work carried out by Mental Welfare Officers greatly increased in 1960 and included 1,104 visits for the purpose of "After-care". A further 268 homes were visited for the eliciting of social histories relating to patients in hospital in order to provide the Psychiatrist with the facts of the home circumstances. One hundred and two visits were made to patients to arrange hospital admission and a further 117 persons were visited on request but were not deemed to be so severely disturbed as to require Formal procedures to obtain admission. The attendance of Mental Welfare Officers at Case Conferences with the Psychiatrist provided excellent opportunity for liaison and for two-way traffic of information to the mutual benefit of all concerned. In addition, one social worker on a shared basis with the hospital attended the Consultant Psychiatrist's weekly outpatient

clinic and the evening social club. A further 805 visits were made to Mental defectives (subnormal) persons in the community. It is worth noting that over eighty Mental defectives, that is, approaching half those in the community are placed in gainful occupation in the town. This represents a great deal of "behind the scenes" effort by the Mental Welfare Officers which appears on no statistical tables and reflects great credit on the local service.

VITAL STATISTICS

Although the rateable value of the town and the product of a penny rate increased in 1960, the net expenditure on Health services doubled by virtue of the change to the "Block Grant" system without apparent statistical evidence of increase in service. In this shifting of the power of allocation from Central to Local Government one hopes that local representation will not be unmindful of the fact that the "Health of the Community" is the fundamental basis upon which the general economy is built and that it is only in a "Laissez Faire" philosophy that Health needs vary with the material well being of its members.

The birth rate continued to rise, there having been 1,584 live births in 1959 with a rate of 14.95 as compared with 1,680 live births in 1960 with a rate of 15.9. Unfortunately the stillbirth rate also increased from 22.8 per 1,000 total births in 1959 to 26.65 per 1,000 total births in 1960 due to the occurrence of 46 stillbirths as compared with 37 in 1959.

The death rate for all ages increased from 15.43 in 1959 to 16.74 in 1960. Infectious diseases of all types including tuberculosis, as in 1959, made an extremely small contribution to the mortality figures whereas cancer increased from 2.53 to 2.82 per 1,000 deaths in the period under discussion and Coronary disease increased from 2.5 to 3.3 per 1,000 deaths in this period.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following report on the Public Swimming Baths in the town, together with a short statement on the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal, and to the Divisional Engineer, Fylde Water Board for

a report on Water Supplies, as requested in Ministry of Health Circular 1/61.

"Public Swimming Baths

The Blackburn Public Baths Department comprises three swimming pools, one 75 ft. x 25 ft., one 75 ft. x 30 ft., one 60 ft. x 34 ft., 73 slipper (private) wash baths, one Russian bath, three foam bath suites, three establishment laundries.

The source of water supply is by Town's mains drinking water.

The filtration plants at two of the swimming pools are of modern construction and are capable of changing the whole of the bath water every $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Special outlets are installed to take surface water from the pools at any rate as, or when, required, depending upon conditions, or, by interchanging valves the water may be taken from the bottom of the bath in the orthodox manner.

At the other bath the "turnover" period is 5 hours, operated day and night.

Filtration is assisted by the addition of limited dosages of sulphate of alumina and the pH value maintained by required quantities of sodium carbonate and bi-carbonate injected in solution into the main suction pipes by the most modern chemical dosage plants.

Sterilisation of the bath water at all the baths is effected by chlorine gas injected by modern plants into the main return flow (after filtration) to the inlets of the pools.

The amount of chlorine gas required to maintain complete sterilisation of the bath water can be regulated to suit conditions such as "breakpoint" or free residual chlorine, or combined residual chlorine.

Samples of bath water are tested every 2 hours throughout the whole of the bathing periods to determine the amount of chlorine present.

Sewerage

With the exception of a small number of properties in isolated positions all dwellings are connected to the main sewerage system of the Borough.

The sewage disposal plant at Samlesbury has become increasingly overloaded and a scheme for its complete reconstruction has been prepared. The first stage of this reconstruction scheme was commenced in August, 1960.

Water Supply

In general, quality and quantity were satisfactory.

Bacteriological examination is made regularly of water going

into supply. The results of these examinations were as follows:

<u>Source of Supply</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bowland Catchment	229	27	256
Pickup Bank Catchment	89	11	100

The results of chemical analysis were:

	Guide (ex Pickup Bank Catchment)	Fishmoor (ex Bowland catchment)
Appearance	Fairly clear and bright	Slightly coloured
Colour (Hazen p.p.m. Pt)	14	25
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	1	1
Odour	Nil	Nil
Taste	Normal	Normal
pH Value	7.4 p.p.m.	7.1 p.p.m.
Residual Chlorine	0.05	0.05
Free & Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.10	0.17
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.20	0.16
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	Nil	0.028
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.24	0.30
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs @ 27°C	1.65	2.5
Free Acidity as CO ₂	Less than 5	Less than 5
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	12	16
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	52	36
Non-Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	40	20
Calcium as CaCO ₃	37	29
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	15	7
Total Solids dried at 180°C	98	78
Chlorides as Cl	16	11.5
Manganese as Mn	0.06	0.03
Sulphate as SO ₄	32	15
Lead as Pb	Nil	Nil
Copper as Cu	0.02	0.01
Iron as Fe	0.20	0.25
Aluminium as Al ₂ O ₃	-	-

Both supplies are lime treated and no evidence of contamination by lead has been detected. The unsatisfactory samples reported have been due either to chlorinator failure or to the collecting of samples after inadequate contact time. The former have been remedied at once and the latter has been eliminated.

Total number of dwellinghouses in the Borough is approximately 37,000, population 105,330, and all but a few are supplied with mains water. There are no standpipes.

An event of major importance occurred during the year 1960 when the Blackburn Waterworks Undertaking ceased to exist as a separate entity and became amalgamated with the Fylde Water Board. It now forms a major part of the Board's Eastern Division which is administered from the Divisional Office in Blackburn.

A start was made on the laying of a new trunk main from Whitewell to Ramsgreave which will enable an additional supply of filtered water to be brought into the town.

Progress has been made in the planning of a new filtration plant to be sited near Fishmoor Reservoir and other ancillary works.

Rainfall was rather heavy throughout the year being 50.12 inches, which is 11% above the average. Our stocks of water have been well maintained. Consumption from the Blackburn Reservoirs which supply the Borough and Blackburn Rural Districts have been fairly constant at nearly seven million gallons per day.

Immediately prior to the amalgamation on March 31st, 1960, the population supplied was 120,200 and the total consumption averaged 52.44 gallons per head per day, but of this, 23.65 gallons per head per day were used by industry."

GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

I am indebted to Mr. Addy, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for details of the sanitary circumstances set out in his report in Part II and III which follows and, in particular, for his comment on Slum Clearance, Atmospheric Pollution and Food Hygiene. The Rent Act, 1957, is coming to be of limited use, the applications for certificates of disrepair having declined from 81 in 1959 to only 34 in 1960. This trend is likely to continue until this cumbersome piece of legislation dies a natural death. So far as Slum Clearance is concerned the problem is of such magnitude that under the present programme, decay is way ahead of replacement to the extent that one cannot look forward to a point in time when one might reasonably hope the problem would be resolved.

Progress was certainly made in 1960 in the campaign for Clean Air as the Report shows and the public seem to be rather more receptive than hitherto. If the "man in the street" had any illusions about the detrimental effect of pollution of the air, his doubts must have been dispelled by the short, sharp episode of December 12th, 1960, when over a period of 24 hours, fog blanketed the valley and prevented

dispersal of the atmospheric pollutants so that they reached a concentration approximating to that of the London Smog disaster of 1952.

Visibility dropped to zero, buses came to a halt and the populace was only aware of other persons moving in the vicinity by the coughing induced by the smog irritants on the bronchial tubes. The same irritants caused conjunctivitis and catarrh and as the following chart shows, other serious consequences. The morbidity in old persons with bronchitis, cardiac debility, and asthma, could not be measured but it is known that in many breathing was acutely embarrassed and this persisted for days after the event.

DEATHS

	Week ending		Week ending	
	December 3rd	December 10th	December 17th	December 24th
Broncho pneumonia	3	4	5	4
Chronic bronchitis	-	1	5	6
Tuberculosis of lung	-	-	1	1
Influenza	-	-	2	1
Asthma & Emphysema	4	1	5	13
Total	7	6	18	25
GRAND TOTAL	13		43	

Food Hygiene leaves much to be desired in Blackburn and although 1960 saw improvements there is a great deal of health education to be performed in this field. The plea of ignorance is not, however, always a valid one and so long as the public is disinterested in the wholesomeness and quality of what it eats so will some members of this vitally important catering trade drag their unwilling steps behind prodding legislation, and regulation. Clean food, like clean air is good economics and, if for no other reason, should appeal to those involved.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

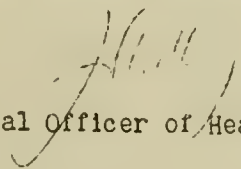
Diphtheria, Smallpox and Poliomyelitis were fortunately again absent. Pulmonary Tuberculosis reached a new low figure of 30 notified cases in 1960 and of non-pulmonary Tuberculosis six cases were notified. It is interesting to note that Tuber-

culosis is declining rapidly in cattle inspected at the abattoir for in 1959 the percentage of cattle (excluding cows) inspected and affected with Tubercle was 5.19 and of cows 11.19. In 1960, the figures were for Cattle (excluding cows) - 2.66 and for Cows - 2.62. Only three whole carcasses needed to be destroyed in 1960. These facts give much satisfaction and reinforce the impression that tuberculosis is disappearing as the major infectious disease so much dreaded in past decades.

Measles, although not carrying with it the mortality or morbidity of the inter-war years, nevertheless occurs with similar frequency, there being 1,062 cases in 1960 as compared with 1,370 cases in 1958. 1960 was not an epidemic year for Dysentery although it had its usual nuisance value. It is necessary to press on with the well-established prophylactic procedures against Smallpox, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis (B.C.G.) as well as encouraging improved standards of hygiene to discourage dissemination of these diseases in the community.

In conclusion, may I offer my thanks to you, Mr. Chairman and your Vice-Chairman, for your continued interest and valued support. Also, my thanks to the staff, medical and lay for their co-operation during this, my first full year in office. Their help has been much appreciated.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,


Medical Officer of Health.

PART I

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in Acres)		8,088
Population (Census, 1951)		111,218
" (Estimated middle of 1960)		105,330
Total Dwellings Occupied	)	36,551
Dwellings wholly vacant	) 1951	796
Total Dwellings Occupied and Vacant	) Census	37,347
Number of Private Households	)	37,249

Rateable Value £ 1,239,236

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate £ 4,845

Rate in the £ (excluding Water) 1959 - 1960: 21s 9d.

Gross expenditure on Health Services to 31.3.60:

Health Services 1946 Act Account	£ 186,500)	
General Account	£ 26,087)	<u>£ 212,587</u>

Income on Health Services to 31.3.60
including Government Grant and excluding Rate Aid:

Health Services 1946 Act Account	£ 27,514)	
" " General Account	£ 887)	<u>£ 28,401</u>

Net Expenditure on Health Services to 31.3.60:

Health Services 1946 Act Account	£ 158,986)	
" " General Account	£ 25,200)	<u>£ 184,186</u>

Live Births	(Legitimate 1597) M 875)	Birth Rate	15.95
	(Illegitimate <u>83</u>) F 805		
	Total <u>1680</u>		

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of,
childbirth, from -

Sepsis	0	(NIL)	per 1,000
Other Causes	0		births and stillbirths

Stillbirths 46

Rate per 1,000 total births 26.65

Deaths { M 868)			
{ F 896)	1764	Death Rate	16.74

Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions		44.10
Deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births		
Legitimate	41	25.67
Illegitimate	2	24.1
All infants	43	25.6
Death Rate from Measles (all ages)		Nil
" " " Whooping Cough (all ages)		Nil
" " " Diarrhoea (under two years of age)		Nil
(per 1,000 live births)		
" " " Cancer (all ages)		2.82

The Births registered were 1680 of which 83 were illegitimate. The total male births were 875, and female 805. The birth rate was 15.95 per 1,000, compared with 17.1 for England and Wales.

The total number of deaths registered was 1764, of which 868 were males and 896 females. The death rate was 16.74 per 1000, compared with 11.5 for England and Wales.

C A U S E S O F D E A T H

During 1960, the chief causes of death were:-

Disease	No. of deaths	Deaths per 1000
Organic Heart Disease	337	3.20
Cancer	297	2.82
Bronchitis	104	0.98
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	364	3.45
Circulatory System	268	2.54
Pneumonia	57	0.54

Diseases of bodily systems and group diseases to which death was assigned are as follows:

Disease	No. of deaths	Deaths per 1000
Respiratory System (Non-Tubercular)	173	1.64
Circulatory System	268	2.54
Nervous System (Non-Tubercular)	364	3.45
Cancer	297	2.82
Tuberculosis (All Forms)	10	0.095
Renal System (Non-Tubercular)	20	0.19
Infectious Diseases	1	0.009
Digestive System	31	0.29

TABLE 1

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1960:
Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents"
Whether Occuring within or without the Borough

CAUSES OF DEATHS	Under One		1-5 years		5-15 years		15-25 years		25-45 years		45-65 years		65-75 years		Over 75 years		All Ages
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory								1	1	2	1	3		1			9
2. " , Other								1									1
3. Syphilitic Disease																	
4. Diphtheria																	
5. Whooping Cough																	
6. Meningococcal Infections																	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis																	
8. Measles																	
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases																1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach								1	1	16	6	10	7	11	8		60
11. " Lung: Bronchus								2	2	30	2	16	3	5			60
12. " Breast									2		6		8		6		22
13. " Uterus									3		8		5				16
14. Other Malignant 2: Lymphatic Neoplasms					1	1	1	4	1	19	25	20	22	16	20		130
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia						2		1			2		2	1			8
16. Diabetes											5	1	3	1	2		12
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System										30	25	44	54	71	140		364
18. Coronary Disease, Angina								8		70	34	67	38	47	73		337
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease									1	1	2	2	8	6	8		28
20. Other Heart Disease									3	16	17	15	15	57	97		220
21. Other Circulatory Disease									3	9	4	5	9	8	10		48
22. Influenza													1		1		2
23. Pneumonia	6	1								8	4	7	4	12	15		57
24. Bronchitis	1		1			1				28	2	31	9	16	15		104
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System										4	1	2		3			10
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum								1		4	3	7			7		22
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea								1	1	1			2		4		9
28. Nephritis & Nephrosis								1		4		1	1	1			8
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate										2		3		7			12
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion																	
31. Congenital Malformation	5	4	1	1	1												12
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	14	11	1	1	1	1		3	5	10	18	9	20	14	29		137
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents					4	2				1	1	3	2	1			14
34. All Other Accidents			2			1		3		6	2	5	6	5	12		42
35. Suicide					2	1		2	1	3	5	2		1	1		18
36. Homicide & Operations of War					1												1
	26	16	3	4	5	7	7	1	28	25	263	173	251	220	285	450	1764

TOTAL DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF

(RESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGH
(NON-RESIDENTS778
684

PART II

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
AND
FOOD SUPPLY

(Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector,
Mr. F. B. Addy)

H O U S I N G

(a) GENERAL

Houses built during 1960:

(i) By Corporation:	Houses & Flats	...	179
(ii) By Private Enterprise:	Houses	...	67
TOTAL		...	246

(b) STATISTICS

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	752
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	3869
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	14
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	14
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	14
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	520

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	493
---	-----	-----	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :-

A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1957, ss. 9, 10 & 16

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-					
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	Nil

B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	133
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By owners	120
(b) By local authority in default of owners	9

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER ss. 16 & 17 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	8
(4) Undertaking accepted not to relet	1
(5) Dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily	Nil

D. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

SLUM CLEARANCE

The end of 1960 was the half-way mark in the 10-year programme of Slum Clearance. As envisaged in my report for 1959, it was possible during 1960 to recover the ground lost in previous years when acceleration of the Montague Street Clearance Area caused some delay in dealing with the programme originally approved.

During the year, 253 houses were represented in six Clearance Areas. This brings the total number of houses represented to 884. In addition, 89 houses have been represented as individual unfit houses whilst 181 have been acquired for demolition by negotiation. This gives a grand total of 1,154 houses dealt with during the first 5 years, exactly half the estimated figure for the 10-year programme submitted to the Ministry in 1955. Assuming that nothing unforeseen happens, no difficulty is anticipated in maintaining satisfactory progress during the second half of the programme.

A review of housing conditions in the Borough has shown that after this programme has been completed, there will be a further six hundred houses which, by that time, will merit being dealt with. This should extend the Housing programme by another three years, at the end of which it is considered that the worst properties will have been dealt with. However, this will not mean that housing conditions in the Borough will then be satisfactory. There are in Blackburn several thousand sub-standard houses. These houses were built over eighty years ago, many with rubble rear walls, sagging grey slate roofs, small private or common yards and some with very narrow back passages. If inspected in detail most of these would not be considered capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost. To deal with this problem within a reasonable time would mean stepping up the rate from two hundred to at least five hundred per year. There is no doubt that at present, rehousing could not keep pace with this, and at the current rate of progress it might well take 50 years to clear these houses. By that time many would have fallen down.

Another problem which has been emphasised during the past year is that of rehousing aged persons. During the year we have had 39 priority applications for

ground-floor flats or bungalows supported, in many cases, by medical certificates. Of these applications, 12 were given A priority, 21 were given B whilst 6 were given C priority; all would have made suitable tenants for old persons' bungalows.

As the proportion of old people in the population increases, so does the problem of finding suitable living accommodation for them.

TABLE 2.

PROGRESS REPORT - SLUM CLEARANCE
TO DECEMBER 31st, 1960

Name of Area	Date of Representation	No. of Premises Represented	Date of Confirmation of Order	No. of Houses Still Occupied	Date site cleared
Brunswick Street	12. 3.56	1st Year 80)	21. 3.57	-	August, 1959
Gregson Lane	12. 3.56	7)	6.12.56	-	October, 1958
Dock Street	12. 3.56	25)	18. 2.57	-	June, 1958
Burnley Road No.1	18. 2.57	2nd Year 71)	3. 3.58	-	September, 1959
Burnley Road No.2	18. 2.57	7)	3. 3.58	-	
Crown Street	17. 6.57	23)	26. 2.58	-	
3 to 19 Crown Street		) 110			August, 1959
Informal Undertaking by owners to demolish Dated 30. 4.57)			
George St. West No.1	14. 4.58	3rd Year 6 )	(	-	December, 1959
Addison Street No.1	14. 4.58	12 )	(	-	June, 1960
Leyland Street No.1	14. 4.58	9)	(9. 4.59	-	June, 1960
Greaves Street No.1	14. 4.58	2 )	(	-	June, 1960
Greaves Street No.2	14. 4.58	8 )	(	-	June, 1960
Blakey Street No.1	18. 8.58	9 )	(	7	
Blakey Street No.2	18. 8.58	35 )	(	16	
Blakey Street No.3	18. 8.58	2)	(Jan.1960	2	
Blakey Street No.4	18. 8.58	18 )	(	11	
Blakey Street No.5	18. 8.58	61 )	(	41	
Blakey Street No.6	18. 8.58	2 )	(	1	
Blakey Street No.7	18. 8.58	3 )	(	2	
Leyland Street No.2	20.10.59	17 )	(	-	October, 1960
King Street No.1	20.10.59	2)	(12.10.59	-	

Name of Area	Date of Representation	No. of premises Represented	Date of Confirmation of Order	No. of Houses Still Occupied	Date Site Cleared
Montague Street No.1	16. 2.59	4th Year 90)	(Jan. 1960	1	
Montague Street No.2	16. 3.59	3)	(July, 1960	3	
Montague Street No.3	16. 3.59	11)	(" "	3	
Montague Street No.4	16. 3.59	6)	(" "	3	
Montague Street No. 5	16.11.59	6)	(" "	5	
Montague Street No.6	16.11.59	10)	(Not yet confirmed	(
Montague Street No.7	16.11.59	12)	(" "	(
Montague Street No.8	16.11.59	7)	(" "	(62	
Montague Street No.9	16.11.59	69)	(" "	(
King Street No.2	7.12.59	9)	December, 1960	9	
Starkie Street No.1	April 60	5th Year 57)		57	
Eanam No.1	April 60	3)		3	
Syke Street No.1	April 60	3)		3	
Moor Street No.3	Nov. 60	28)		25	
Smithies Street	Nov. 60	151)		115	
Barley Lane	Dec. 60	11)		9	
Individual Unfit Houses Represented during 5 years		Total		884	
Houses acquired for demolition by negotiation				89	
				181	
		Total		1154	

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year, a total of 17,648 visits and inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors:

No. of complaints received	1031
Total number of defects dealt with ; ...	1555
No. of notices served	645
No. of notices complied with	623
No. of drains tested	479

Tents, Sheds, Caravans, etc. At the end of the year there were eight caravans in the Borough used for human habitation.

Offensive Trades. The number of offensive trades is fifteen. These consist of eight Bone and Rag and Bone Dealing, three Fat Extracting or Fat Rendering, one Gut Scraping and three Tripe Boiling. There are also two Knackers Yards. All are visited regularly.

Insanitary Dwellings. Nine houses were closed during the year as being unfit for human habitation.

Verminous Premises and Persons. One hundred and thirty-three private dwelling houses comprising four hundred and fifty-three rooms have been disinfected. Seventy infested persons were treated at the Cleansing Clinic.

Infected Premises. Two hundred and eleven private dwelling houses comprising four hundred and four rooms and two hospitals and one Old Persons' Hostel have been disinfected following cases of infectious diseases.

Common Lodging Houses. There are 6 common lodging houses for men within the Borough. During the year permission was given to extend one lodging house by the inclusion of one room of premises next door. This increased the total number of available beds to 215 as shown below:

<u>Address</u>	<u>Maximum number of Male Lodgers.</u>
11/13, Birley Street	26
74, King Street	37
6/8, Mount Pleasant	36
42, Eccles Street	18
20, Regent Street	71
2, Grimshaw Park	27
Total	<u>215</u>

All the lodging houses are normally filled by the semi-permanent type of lodger, usually the poor elderly man with no family who makes a lodging house his home. The true vagrant seems now to have almost disappeared. Generally speaking, the lodging houses are quite well run, but as might be expected the standard of accommodation varies.

Houses-Let-in Lodgings. There are 23 such premises which provide 146 rooms with a 98 per cent. occupancy. The general standard of accommodation is low.

Smoke Abatement. During the year five hundred and thirty-two smoke observations were made of factory chimneys; in thirty-four cases smoke was emitted in such quantity as to be a contravention of the Clean Air Act 1956. In all cases, warning letters were sent. These were followed up by inspections of the boiler plant and discussions with the management. In most cases improvements in plant or fuel or in methods of firing secured a reduction in the smoke emitted.

Canal Boats. The Corporation have carried out, within their District, the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (part X) :

- (1) They have maintained in office an Inspector, Mr. Frederick Basil Addy, appointed for the execution of the said Act.
- (2) No canal boat has been examined and reported thereon.
- (3) No infringement of the Act came under the notice of the Inspector.
- (4) There has been no occasion to take legal proceedings.
- (5) No written intimations have been served.
- (6) No cases of infectious diseases were met with.
- (7) There was no detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection.
- (8) There are twenty-three canal boats on the register.

RODENT CONTROL

Surface Infestation. During the year 721 complaints and requests for disinfestation were dealt with and 4982 premises surveyed for evidence of disinfestation. In all, a total of 340 treatments were carried out.

Rodent Control in Sewers. During the year maintenance treatments for rats in sewers have been carried out during the periods April/July and October/December.

RENT ACT 1957

This Act came into operation on 6th July, 1957, and was brought in to amend the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts 1920 to 1939 and other enactments relating to the control of rents and the right to retain possession of houses. Whilst the Act deals in the main with matters relating to landlord and tenant, it makes provisions whereby a tenant may under certain circumstances, make application to the Local Authority for a certificate of disrepair.

Thirty-four such applications have been dealt with during the year.

No. of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	34
Notifications of Intention to issue Certificates of Disrepair	34
Undertakings received from owners	23
Undertakings accepted	21
Number of Certificates (Form L) issued	14
Number of applications received for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	15
Applications granted	4
Applications refused	11
Applications still under consideration	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937, AND THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938

Seven hundred and seven power factories and sixty-three non-power factories are on the Register kept by the Department. During the year thirteen factories have been inspected. Where contraventions of the Act were found, the occupiers of the factories concerned were notified, and requested to take appropriate steps to comply with the Act.

Table 3				
DETAILS OF INSPECTION MADE		Power	Non-Power	Other Premises
Number of factories on the register		707	63	-
Number of factories inspected		12	-	1
Number of re-visits to factories		11	-	-
Number of factories found satisfactory		2	-	1
Number of factories where contraventions were found		10	-	-
Number of factories where contraventions have been remedied		7	-	-

CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

and

THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938

	Number of Contraventions found	Number of Contraventions Remedied
Sec. 1. CLEANLINESS Dirty condition of workrooms	-	-
Sec. 6. DRAINAGE Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-
Sec. 7. SANITARY CONVENIENCES Absence of sanitary conveniences	-	-
Sufficient sanitary conveniences not provided	-	-
Suitable sanitary conveniences not provided	-	-
Separate sanitary conveniences not provided for each sex	-	-
Sanitary conveniences not effectively lighted	5	3
Sanitary conveniences not maintained in proper repair	1	1
Sanitary conveniences not kept clean	11	7
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938. Sanitary conveniences not ventilated	2	-
Sanitary conveniences in direct communication with the workroom	2	1
Sanitary conveniences not provided with proper doors	4	3
Sanitary conveniences not provided with separate approaches	-	-
Sanitary conveniences not effectively screened	-	1
Sanitary conveniences not indicated with sex of users	-	3
Insanitary urinals	-	-
Sanitary conveniences not conveniently accessible	-	-
TOTAL	25	19

AIR POLLUTION

Since the appointment in January of an experienced officer, much progress has been made in the problems of air pollution. Each year since the Clean Air Act came into force in 1956 there has been a reduction in the volume of industrial smoke. This was not very noticeable during the first two years but has now reached a stage when industrial smoke is no longer the major pollutant of the atmosphere in Blackburn. In the main, industrialists have accepted their legal and moral obligation not to emit excessive smoke. One firm, however, repeatedly broke this obligation and as a last resort legal proceedings were taken. The firm pleaded guilty and were fined £10.

A number of cotton mills which had closed down have re-opened, some still in cotton, others with a new industry, for example, clothing manufacturing or carpet making.

During the year, 523 observations of smoke emission from factory chimneys were made. In only 30 instances were contraventions noted and written notices sent. In all cases managements were interviewed and the problem discussed.

The technical advice given by this Department was welcomed and acted upon, resulting for the most part in a reduction of smoke pollution and a consequent financial saving to the firm in question. Improvements carried out include the installation of six new boilers and eleven automatic stokers.

With the great reduction in pollution by industry, that from domestic smoke has become more pronounced. Blackburn is designated a "Black Area" and as such is required to take steps to reduce domestic pollution. In late February, therefore, a detailed survey of the first proposed smoke control area was begun. The area is comprised of some 79.73 acres and contains 1,666 dwelling houses and other premises. Publicity was given to householders concerned by leaflet and letter and by a demonstration of the burning of solid smokeless fuel in a house in the area, taken over by the local authority for that purpose. A mobile exhibition also toured the area.

Recommendations were submitted to the Health Committee in September and confirmation by the Minister of the Order then made was awaited at the end of the year. At the time of writing this report a public enquiry has already been held. The overall plan envisages a regular programme every year until finally the whole of the Borough is smoke controlled.

A tribute should be paid to the local coal merchants for their ready co-operation. This may well be due to the fact that, after initial discussion with their representatives, the local authority has kept members fully acquainted with the steps being taken. It is felt that coal merchants have appreciated this and done all they could to help.

In the main, the attitude of the general public has also been very co-operative. Many have welcomed the action whilst most have accepted the need for Smoke Control areas. The main grounds for objection have been the cost of solid fuels. A number of individuals have opposed the scheme mainly on the grounds that in their opinion solid fuels were too costly. This is a very debatable point and I feel that whilst such persons have a right to their opinion, they should first take all the facts into consideration. Although coke supplies will be fully adequate, it is hoped that in addition, the supply of other premium smokeless fuels will be satisfactory.

In December, 1960, Blackburn experienced one of its worst fogs for many years. The fog never cleared all day and during the evening traffic conditions were chaotic. On that day air pollution approached the average of that of the notorious London Smog of 1952 when 4,000 people died from the effects of air pollution. Fortunately in Blackburn, the fog cleared the next day.

It is significant that in the two weeks prior to the fog, thirteen persons died from respiratory diseases whilst in the two weeks following, 43 persons died from similar causes. Surely the older generation owes it to the younger to see that facilities are provided to enable the latter to grow up in an atmosphere where pollution is reduced to a minimum.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, sale or storage for sale of ice cream has again increased. During 1960, thirty-three applications for registration were received.

At the end of 1960, the Register of these premises showed the following alterations:-

Number on Register, 31st December, 1959	491
Number of Registrations discontinued during 1960	7
Number of premises Registered during 1960	33
Total on Register, 31st December, 1960	517

Bacteriological Examination. Sixty samples were taken for bacteriological examination, of which fifty-five came within grades 1 and 2, four in grade 3, and one in grade 4.

Chemical Examination. The present standard is 5% fat and 7½% milk solids not fat.

Seven samples were submitted to the Public Analyst and all samples were above the required standard.

Heat Treatment. Four hundred and five visits were made to registered premises and twenty-seven warnings were given for various contraventions.

DAIRIES AND MILK SUPPLY

Dairies. Two hundred and eighty one visits were made to dairies and fifty-two notices were given for contravention of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Farms. Twenty-five visits were made to farms in connection with adverse reports on milk samples, and advice given to the farmers concerned.

Milk Vehicles. Six milk vehicles were inspected during the year.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949. During the year a total of one hundred and forty-five samples of designated milk were bacteriologically examined.

The following table shows the grades of milk examined and the results of the tests.

TABLE 4

CLASS OF MILK	No. of samples	Number satisfactory	Number not satisfactory	TESTS		FAILED	
				Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Coliform	Biological
Pasteurised	58	54	4	-	4	-	-
Sterilised	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested .	42	31	11	-	11	-	-
T.T.Pasteurised ..	34	30	4	2	4	-	-
All grades examined for Tuberculosis .	29	29	-	-	-	-	-
Brucella Abortus ..	27	23	4	-	-	-	4

Ten washed milk bottles were examined and two were reported unsatisfactory.

Cysticercus Bovis. During the year twenty-two cases were discovered. All were localised cases and after condemnation of the offal, the carcasses were sent to cold storage for a period of not less than three weeks.

Disposal of Condemned Food.

Public Abattoir.

The condemned meat and offals from the Public Abattoir are sold to two local firms of fat melters and fertilizer manufacturers. Such material is either processed within the Borough at premises which are visited weekly, or the material is sold to other processors outside the Borough.

Wholesale Fish Market

Unsound fish is sold to a fertilizer manufacturer outside the Borough.

Other Foods.

All other unsound foodstuffs are collected and disposed of at the Corporation Refuse Destructor.

Special Examination of Consignments

<u>Date</u>	<u>Foodstuff</u>	<u>How affected</u>	<u>Weight</u>
April	Tomatoes	Rotten and mouldy	1512 lbs.
June	Carrots	Rotten	694 1/4 lbs.
June	Jersey Potatoes	Rotten; said to have been damaged by sea water.	8512 lbs.
August	Greengages	Grossly over-ripe, brown rot and mouldy	1596 lbs.
September	Greengages	-do-	2060 lbs.
September	Plums	-do-	1090 lbs.

Carcases etc. sent for Utilisation

62 tons 4 cwt. 0 qrs. 8 lbs.

Other Foodstuffs seized or surrendered

Stones of Fish	50	Fruits	3 ton 4 1/2 cwt
Tins & Jars of Miscellaneous Foods ..	24037	Vegetables	7 ton 17 cwt
Imported Tinned Tongue & Ham (tins) .	692	Miscellaneous Foods ..	1 ton 16 cwt

Number of Visits to Inspect Food

Meat Shops	75	Fish Market	73
Provision Shops	307	Fish Siding	75
Meat Market	42	Miscellaneous	148

Details of Carcases rejected for diseases other than Tuberculosis.

Cattle

Septic Peritonitis	1	Fevered	2
Septicaemia	4	Oedema	1
Mucoid Degeneration	2	Abscesses	1
		Odiferous & Bruising	3
		Total	14

Sheep

Uraemia	1	Emaciation	8
Oedema	55	Severe Bruising	4
Badly bled	1	Moribund	3
Septic Pleurisy	1	Septicaemia	1
Decomposition	1	Multiple Abscesses	5
Found Dead	13	Septic Peritonitis	1
		Total	94

Calves

Immaturity	2	Joint Ill	4
Oedema	15	White Scour	4
Dead	1	Jaundice	3
Abscesses	2	Moribund	2
Septic Peritonitis	1		
		Total	34

Pigs

Septic Peritonitis	2	Bruising	1
Jaundice	1	Fevered	36
Septicaemia	5	Oedema	1
Multiple Abscesses	2	Pyæmia	3
Rickets and Emaciation	1	Erysipelas	4
Found Dead	1		
		Total	57

MEAT INSPECTION

TABLE 5

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle Excl'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	7879	4304	1006	66518	10487	-
Number inspected	7879	4304	1006	66518	10487	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	13	34	94	57	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3918	2417	2	5585	1358	-
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis	49.60	56.15	0.19	8.39	12.95	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	210	113	-	-	109	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.66	2.62	-	-	1.04	-
CYSTICERCOSIS:						
	Cows		Heifers		Steers	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5		2		17	
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3		2		17	
Generalised and totally condemned	-		-		-	

I N S P E C T I O N O F F O O D P R E M I S E S

There are within the Borough the following food premises:-

Grocers	625
Greengrocers and Wet Fish Shops ...	90
Butchers	142
Cooked Meat Premises (Other than butcher) ...	22
Bakers and Confectioners ...	203
Fried Fish Shops ...	133
Cafes and Snack Bars ...	74

The following table shows the numbers and types of premises registered under:-

(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Manufacture of Ice-Cream ...	45
Storage and Sale of Ice-Cream ...	472
Manufacture of Sausages ...	28
Manufacture of Sausages and Cooked Meats ...	70
Manufacture of Cooked Meats ..	22
Manufacture of Meat Pies and Potted Meat ...	119

(b) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations

Number of Registered Dairies	13
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F O O D H Y G I E N E R E G U L A T I O N S 1955

C L E A N F O O D B Y E L A W S

Summary of Premises visited

Butchers and cooked food premises	255
Cafes and snack bars etc. ...	121
Grocers	374
Bakehouses ...	135
Fish Fryers and Crisp Fryers	79
Greengrocers	60
Confectioners	3
Vehicles ...	4
Miscellaneous	14

Total Visits ...	1045
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No. of premises inspected ...	520
No. found satisfactory ...	306
No. found unsatisfactory ...	214
No. of re-visits to unsatisfactory premises .	533
No. of premises made satisfactory	239

FOOD HYGIENE

During 1960, 1,045 visits were made to Food premises, a figure much less than that for 1959. This is due to the fact that, owing to the introduction of smoke control area surveys, less time could be spent on Food Hygiene, whilst a large proportion of food premises have now been surveyed and brought up to a reasonable standard of hygiene.

There has been no cause to institute legal proceedings during the year. In this connection, the cafe proprietor mentioned in my last annual report against whom legal proceedings were being considered, was 'persuaded' to close down his business.

The survey of butchers' premises has now been completed and at the end of the year, out of a total number of 142 premises, ninety seven were satisfactory, work was in hand at a further thirty eight whilst seven premises were still under consideration.

One significant feature of the meat trade during 1960 has been the sharp rise in the sale of prepacked meat. This was introduced in a large store and in various branches of a local trading concern and seems to have 'caught on' with the general public. Although the trade of some of the local butchers has been adversely affected, from a public health point of view the practice is to be encouraged. It is too early yet to say whether or not the sale of prepacked meat is likely to develop on a large scale or, after initial success, whether the practice will gradually revert to previous methods.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955.

Details of Contraventions found.

TABLE 6

	Found	Remedied
Food Premises		
Dirty Equipment	56	38
Equipment in bad repair	55	55
Equipment not protected from contamination	5	9
Food placed as to involve risk of contamination	89	70
Persons with dirty clothing	-	-
Persons smoking in food rooms	2	2
Persons with exposed cuts	-	-
SANITARY CONVENIENCES:		
Not clean..	44	58
Not ventilated	2	2
Not in working order	13	17
Not lighted	69	92
In direct communication	11	2
No "wash hands" notices	121	127
No door fasteners	1	6
Absence of suitable wash hand basin	59	82
Absence of constant hot water	18	31
Absence of constant cold water	6	26
Absence of soap or detergent	8	19
Absence of nail brushes.	24	48
Absence of clean towels, etc.	9	20
Absence of suitable first aid materials	63	74
Absence of suitable accommodation for clothing	24	27
Absence of suitable sink	15	31
Absence of constant hot water to sink	18	13
Absence of constant cold water to sink	1	7
Absence of clean cloths for drying	1	1
Sinks not clean and in working order	8	5
FOOD ROOMS		
Not efficiently lighted	-	-
Not sufficiently ventilated	-	-
Walls not clean	148	204
Walls not in good repair	93	66
Floors not clean	59	62
Floors not in good repair	74	52
Doors not clean	44	44
Doors not in good repair	13	15
Windows not clean	28	36
Windows not in good repair	10	14
Woodwork not clean.	77	85
Woodwork not in good repair	11	10
Ceilings not clean	135	168
Ceilings not in good repair	41	39
Infestations by rodents	2	2
insects	3	3
birds	-	-
Accumulation of refuse	29	16
Yards not clean	1	-
STALLS:		
No name and address of owner	1	1
Not suitably screened	-	-
Not clean	1	1
Foodstuffs not protected from contamination	13	11

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
<u>TRANSPORT AND CARRYING OF MEATS:</u>		
Persons without proper head covering	2	2
Van floor not impervious and no duckboards	-	1
Van floor dirty	1	1
Dirty condition of offal bin	2	2
Meat not protected in transit	1	1
Washing facilities not provided	1	1

Manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food

Number of applications received	3
Number of applications granted	3
Number of applications refused	-

Food Poisoning. Nine cases of food poisoning were discovered during the year.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. One thousand one hundred and twenty one visits were made to shops and stalls.

Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. Three formal and three informal samples of feeding stuffs and fertilisers were examined by the Analyst during the year. Five samples were satisfactory and one showed differences in the statutory statements outside the limits of variations permitted.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. During the year one hundred and twenty two samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these, three were reported as being not genuine. In addition, out of a further one hundred and eighty nine samples of other food and drugs fourteen were reported as adulterated, making a total of seventeen.

The following table shows the action taken respecting the seventeen samples reported not genuine.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955. Action taken in regard to samples reported not genuine.

TABLE 7

Article Sampled	No. of Sample	Formal	Informal	Analyst's Report	Action taken
Chocolate Liqueurs	982	F		Contained less than 0.1% of alcohol	Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £2.10 on each of 2 charges and £2.10 costs. Further sample taken and found to be genuine.
Angostura Aromatic Bitters	71	F		Deficient in proof spirit	Formal sample to be taken.
Casserole Steak	85		I	Deficient of meat. Meat content 68%. A meat product described as casserole steak should contain at least 95% of meat.	
Buttered Toast	94	F		Toast spread with margarine or other similar substance.	Defendant pleaded guilty. Fined £5 and £2.10 costs.
MILK	107	F		Fat 2.90%. Solids not fat 8.05%. Freezing point - 0.525 deg.C. Estimated to contain not less than 1% extraneous water.	Further samples taken and the milk was found to be of an abnormal composition.
Buttered Toasted Teacakes	119	F		Toasted teacakes spread with margarine. The margarine contained not more than 10% butter.	Prosecution not proceeded with. Legal opinion stated that there is not enough for a prosecution with a request for buttered : toasted teacakes.
Pure Wine Vinegar	120	F		Analysis showed that the sample was probably a distilled wine vinegar and should be described as such.	Vendor interviewed and cautioned.
Casserole Steak	123	F		Deficient of meat. Meat content 69%. A meat product described as casserole steak should contain at least 95% of meat.	Proceedings instituted under Sec.2 of the Food and Drugs Act. Case dismissed - no costs awarded. See sample 85.
Special Cough Pastilles	154	F		Deficient of Chloroform.	Vendor cautioned.
MILK	174	F		Deficient of milk fat.	Vendor interviewed, advised and cautioned.
Tinned cream	226		I	Sample sour	5% of available stock examined. No further evidence of sourness found.
Creame Coffee and Brandy	236	F		Devoid of Brandy and bearing a misleading label.	Defendants pleaded not guilty. After the hearing the case was found to be proved, but the defendants were given an absolute discharge. They were ordered to pay costs of £9.15.

Article Sampled	No. of Sample	Formal	Informal	Analyst's Report	Action taken
Lemon Cheese	253		I	Deficient of soluble solids	Vendor cautioned and advised of the standard required for this purpose.
Beef Sausage	261	F		Deficient of meat	Vendor cautioned.
MILK	309	F		Fat 3.65%. Solids not fat 8.30%. Freezing point - 0.520 deg. C. Sample contained not more than 2% added water	Further samples obtained and found satisfactory. Letter of warning sent to the producer.
Life Drops	316	F		A medicine bearing a misleading and unsatisfactory label.	The Pharmaceutical Society and the Manufacturing firm have been written to. After consideration of the replies to the letters it was considered unwise to take any further action.
Chorley cakes with butter	337		I	The substance with which the chorley cakes had been covered consisted of margarine.	Formal sample to be taken.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Other Legal Proceedings.

<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>ACTION TAKEN</u>
1. Selling of a scone which contained a piece of sacking.	Defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £7.
2. Sliced loaf of bread which contained foreign substance embedded in some of the slices.	Letter of warning sent.
3. Sale of a jam and cream sandwich in which there was a serious mould infection.	Vendor cautioned.
4. Sale of cream cakes with mould infection.	Caution.
5. Sale of eccles cake containing a pin.	Caution.
6. Sale of tins of spaghetti which contained a housefly.	Caution.
7. Sale of mouldy barm cakes.	Vendor cautioned.
8. Sale of white sliced loaf infected with mould.	Vendor cautioned.

OFFENCE.ACTION TAKEN

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 9. Sale of bottle of beer which contained part of a label from bottle. | Vendor cautioned. |
| 10. Sale of bottle of orangeade which contained a foreign body (dirt) | Vendor cautioned. |
| 11. Sale of corned beef which contained a piece of hide and animal hair. | Vendor cautioned. |
| 12. Sale of tin of steak and dumplings with gravy which contained a wasp. | Vendor cautioned. |
| 13. Sale of loaf of bread which contained a foreign body (dirt) | Vendor cautioned. |
| 14. Sale of sliced loaf which was contaminated with oil. | Vendor cautioned. |
| 15. Sale of teacake which contained small pieces of old dough and carbonised vegetable oil. | Vendor cautioned. |

PART III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

RABLE 8

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE YEAR 1960

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Notifications received	Number of Cases in which Diagnosis was subsequently corrected	Corrected Number of noti- fications	Number Admitted to Hospital	Number Died
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1	1	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	144	2	142	21	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	101	-	101	9	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	-	30	33	-
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	6	-	6	-	-
Polioomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Polioomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	172	-	172	28	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenza)	25	-	25	-	-
Whooping Cough	234	-	234	12	-
Measles	1062	-	1062	20	-
Chicken Pox	-	-	-	-	-
German Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Pemphigus Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	6	-	6	-	-
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant Fever	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1781	2	1779	92	-

TABLE 9

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
NOTIFIED FROM 1950 to 1960

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	⁺ 1960
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.. ...	9	3	8	11	4	7	7	1	2	2	-
Meningococcal Infection ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	74	100	319	374	94	62	31	25	104	150	142
Enteric Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	21	49	106	99	102	98	95	86	90	97	101
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis (Paralytic) .	4	7	3	2	-	3	3	7	2	-	-
Polio-myelitis (Non-Paralytic) ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	65	90	94	104	87	77	66	49	80	51	30
Other forms of Tuberculosis	16	16	15	21	8	7	6	5	7	9	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	2	6	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	-
Measles	1787	498	674	1431	250	1759	617	811	1370	443	1062
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	55	72	19	50	17	1097	115	365	86	342	172
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	55	109	73	88	102	73	88	151	58	45	25
++Diarrhoea	6	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	180	131	290	362	111	48	498	65	38	47	234
TOTALS	2275	1078	1608	2549	778	3237	1530	1571	1839	1486	1779

+ From 1952 the figures are of corrected notifications

++ Notifiable from July 1st to October 1st

PART IV

S T A T I S T I C A L T A B L E S

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308
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SECTION 22: CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND
CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

TABLE 10

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Clinic (1)	Sessions held per month		Women in attendance		Total Number of Attendances during the year	
	Medical Officers (2)	Midwives (3)	No. who attended during year (4)	New Cases included in Col (4) (5)	Medical Officer Sessions (6)	Midwives Sessions (7)
ANTE-NATAL Victoria Street	20	-	738	568	3810	-
District Nurses' Home	4	32	1038	827	291	4802

TABLE 11

EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

	Victoria Street	St. Peter Street	Total
Rh. Factor - Women	515	649	1164
- Men	53	30	83
Kahn Test - Women	515	664	1179
- Men	53	30	83
Wasserman Test - Women	31	12	43
- Men	-	-	-
Haemoglobin Estimation	919	1457	2376
Sugar Tolerance	-	4	4
Hogben Tests	6	1	7
Other Tests	35	-	35
Referred to Venereal Diseases Clinic	151	32	183
" " Heart Clinic	23	7	30
" " Obstetrician	104	34	138
" for X-Ray (Chest)	464	522	986
" " X-Ray (Pelvimetry)	-	-	-
Full Blood Counts	28	73	101

TABLE 12
MEDICAL CONSULTATION CLINIC

Number of Clinics held	20
Number of New cases	29
Number of Re-Attendances	15

The following diagnoses were arrived at -

Thyroid Toxicosis	6	Mitral Stenosis	2
Functional Systolic Murmur	2	Anaemia with heart murmur	1
Previous Valvotomy	1	Normal Hearts	17

TABLE 13
OBSTETRIC CONSULTANT CLINIC

Number of Sessions	21
Number of New Cases	130
Number of Re-Attendances	27

TABLE 14
DENTAL TREATMENT

	Number provided with Dental Care				Forms of Treatment Provided						
	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures		
									Full Upper or Lower	Part Upper or Lower	Radiographs
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	184	165	135	115	36	107	363	48	16	7	6
Children under five years old	245	121	90	90	-	12	156	16	-	-	1

TABLE 15
ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

	St. Luke's	Hozier Street (2 Sessions weekly)	All Saints	Richmond Terrace	Giffin	Cornellian Street	Bentham Road	Guide	Longshaw	Newton Street	Leamington Road	Palm Street	Glennuce Crescent	Total
INFANTS -														
New Cases under One	88	123	112	156	160	92	91	25	105	125	123	135	88	1423
Total Number attending during the year	180	379	230	349	353	305	219	81	264	340	340	316	316	3572
Attendances - Under 1	1339	2492	1570	2538	2741	1646	1818	230	2001	2554	2364	2701	2354	26848
- Over 1	531	1312	531	857	1178	1152	743	335	586	810	1247	879	1532	11693
Total Attendances of Infants.	1870	3804	2101	3395	3919	2798	2561	565	2587	3364	3611	3580	4386	38541
Consultations with Doctor	517	813	440	972	883	570	505	121	615	600	708	775	483	8002
EXPECTANT MOTHERS -														
Number of New Cases	28	31	15	15	20	21	13	5	4	14	28	31	26	251
Number of Re-attendances	83	102	79	119	116	62	20	15	26	59	76	121	112	990
Total Attendances of Expectant Mothers	111	133	94	134	136	83	33	20	30	73	104	152	138	1241
Average Attendance of Infants per session	41	39	45	69	83	50	54	24	54	65	78	75	70	747

TABLE 16

PARTICULARS OF DAY NURSERIES

	Holden House	Church Hill House	Stancliffe Street	Lincoln Street	Albion Street	T O T A L
Number of Approved Places -						
0 - 2 Years	5	8	8	8	8	37
2 - 5 Years	26	34	40	44	40	184
Totals	31	42	48	52	48	221
Number of Children on the Register at end of Year -						
0 - 2 Years	9	10	11	15	13	58
2 - 5 years	21	30	31	34	31	147
Totals	30	40	42	49	44	205
Total attendances during the year -						
0 - 2 Years	2071	1803½	2418	2264	3320	11876½
2 - 5 Years	3792	6249	6902½	6612	6356	29911½
Totals	5863	8052½	9320½	8876	9676	41788

TABLE 17

NUMBERS AND CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS
PREMATURE BIRTHS AND NEO-NATAL DEATHS

STILL BIRTHS		PREMATURE BIRTHS		NEO-NATAL DEATHS	
Foetal States	11	Multiple Pregnancy	20	Foetal States	10
Maternal States	22	Toxaemia of Mother	6	Prematurity	11
		Rh. Factor	2	Post Natal Causes	8
		Others	37	Unknown	1
		Not known	81		
Total	33	Total	146	Total	30

Ophthalmia Neonatorum:
year.

No case was notified during the

Puerperal Pyrexia: Forty-four Borough cases were notified during the year, none of which terminated fatally.

Notification of Births:

	Live Births	Still Births	Total
Doctors	-	-	-
Midwives	697	4	701
Parents and Others ..	1464	67	1531
Totals	2161	71	2232

SECTION 23 : DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child
No. of Confinements attended:	36	527
No. of cases in which "Trilene" was administered:	33	415
No. of cases in which Gas/Air was administered:	Nil	Nil
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered:	15	115

TABLE 18

HOME VISITS BY THE HEALTH VISITORS

	Supt HV	Dist 1	Dist 2	Dist 3	Dist 4	Dist 4A	Dist 5	Dist 6	Dist 6A	Dist 7	Dist 7A	Dist 8	Dist 9	Dist 10	Dist 10A	Dist 11	Dist 12	Dist 13	Dist 14	Peri- phery	Gen- tral	Totals
Exp. Mothers - First Visits	33	9	8	5	2	8	24	27	4	1	15	9	-	8	2	24	4	3	20	8	-	214
Re-Visits	24	14	16	-	-	43	67	17	4	6	52	65	2	22	8	22	30	28	17	46	2	485
Infants under 1 First Visits	1	111	94	150	56	114	105	119	22	29	132	149	79	90	48	150	39	95	56	53	1	1693
Re-Visits	-	310	321	252	224	553	265	297	91	61	255	323	253	185	187	324	281	337	348	218	10	5095
Infants 1 - 2 Children 2- 5	-	195	219	206	105	284	264	290	58	40	172	250	116	200	168	176	154	277	294	211	-	3679
	-	313	257	383	52	228	475	496	34	58	284	355	97	160	206	305	141	316	219	268	2	4649
Maty. Assessment Care/After Care	-	24	23	13	8	30	12	10	8	6	30	14	17	16	8	18	5	17	15	22	-	296
Care of Aged	-	221	174	84	110	51	71	201	118	28	156	150	107	110	107	99	210	120	195	410	14	2736
Tuberculosis	-	299	38	51	9	88	43	55	-	65	45	73	4	29	21	83	25	115	33	4	6	1086
Stillbirths	-	51	46	77	13	74	204	165	30	8	57	51	37	83	32	82	48	73	38	33	-	1202
Chronic Sick	-	1	1	1	1	6	4	4	-	-	5	-	3	-	1	7	-	-	5	2	-	41
Minor Infec. Dis	-	21	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	39	21	2	-	-	2	6	9	3	-	1	119
Deaths	-	83	34	27	74	59	2	39	2	-	37	60	8	23	8	23	5	41	31	23	-	579
Misc. Visits	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	11
	-	6	2	15	7	-	80	71	-	2	22	3	6	-	35	38	2	4	16	15	-	324
Totals	58	1658	1243	1264	661	1538	1621	1792	371	310	1302	1523	731	926	831	1354	950	1435	1292	1313	36	22209
Ineff. Visits	1	214	302	371	95	327	257	80	54	37	167	102	161	255	416	311	192	59	77	110	8	3596
Grand Total	59	1872	1545	1635	756	1865	1878	1872	425	347	1469	1625	892	1181	1247	1665	1142	1494	1369	1423	44	25805

Number of Children under five years of age visited during the year 6097
 Total Number of Families or Households visited by the Health Visitors 5904

TABLE 19

CLINIC SESSIONS ATTENDED

	Supt HV	Dist 1	Dist 2	Dist 3	Dist 4	Dist 4A	Dist 5	Dist 6	Dist 6A	Dist 7	Dist 7A	Dist 8	Dist 9	Dist 10	Dist 10A	Dist 11	Dist 12	Dist 13	Dist 14	Peri- phery	Gen- tral	Totals
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	-	88	27	53	29	61	88	151	13	1	149	50	41	39	33	65	40	85	42	32	18	1105
Ante- Natal	220	-	19	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	39	3	32	68	-	-	-	21	-	22	-	503
Special V.D.	48	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	95
Other	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Hospital Consultant	-	21	4	19	5	13	19	14	-	-	16	9	3	7	18	15	21	16	8	15	-	223
Totals	310	109	50	72	113	79	107	165	13	1	204	62	92	114	51	106	61	122	50	69	18	1968

SECTION 25 : H O M E N U R S I N G

TABLE 20

Cases Outstanding on 1st January, 1960	664
New Cases	2938
Number of Visits	76715
Cases outstanding on 31st December, 1960	689

TABLE 21

Type of Case	Number of	
	Cases	Visits
Medical	2308	60295
Surgical	542	15035
Infectious Disease	1	9
Tuberculosis	22	823
Maternal Complications	65	553
Totals	2938	76715
Patients included in the above who were over 65 at the time of the first visit	1443	49385
Children included in the above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit	133	1214
Patients who have had more than 24 visits ... during the year	837	59280
Patients included in the above who have had an enema prior to X-Ray	390	397
Patients included in the above who have had injections only	900	33259

SECTION 26: VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

TABLE 22

SMALLPOX VACCINATION BETWEEN 1951 AND 1960										
Age Group	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Under 1 Year ..	328	275	391	417	518	512	602	626	403	421
1 Year	22	19	32	20	37	17	25	50	281	237
2 Years	8	11	13	6	18	20	16	18	11	16
3 Years	5	10	8	5	8	27	11	18	12	16
4 Years	4	5	5	5	9	19	8	-	12	18
5 - 14 Years ..	25	28	54	22	23	54	61	30	40	35
15 and over ...	265	430	668	139	288	241	417	157	119	156
Totals ...	657	778	1171	614	901	890	1140	899	878	899

TABLE 23

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION										
Age Group	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Under 1 Year ..	67	92	340	830	807	840	876	876	849	827
1 Year	237	245	287	247	153	104	82	136	121	433
2 Years	35	42	23	61	36	30	21	29	55	63
3 Years	9	11	13	23	22	10	7	16	15	22
4 Years	4	2	8	12	8	4	5	7	10	11
Over 4	9	6	10	10	5	5	3	4	6	11
Totals ...	361	398	681	1183	1031	993	994	1070	1056	1367

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION TABLE 24

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of children at 31st December, 1960, who had completed a course of Immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1.1.46)

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1960	1 - 4 1959-1956	5 - 9 1955-1951	10 - 14 1950-1946	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1956 - 1960	505	4855	2891	3740	11486
B. 1955 or earlier ...	-	-	3050	4804	7854
C. Estimated mid-year Population	1550	5950	14700		22200
Immunity Index (100 A/C) ..	32.6%	81.6%	45.1%		51.7%

TABLE 25

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

TREATMENTS COMPLETED EACH YEAR FROM 1951 TO 1960

Age in years on 31st December of corresponding year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	1087	989	982	1162	1012	992	997	1038	981	1287
2	80	61	47	64	39	33	23	30	60	68
3	35	41	47	35	24	17	15	19	16	22
4	52	74	99	75	34	37	22	12	21	25
5	96	131	182	120	87	73	49	12	22	56
6	92	132	193	109	74	74	37	8	29	67
7	76	86	129	73	44	55	24	3	15	54
8	56	89	88	57	39	37	17	5	7	66
9	32	58	68	44	17	20	10	4	11	23
10	34	65	70	45	21	18	22	2	88	27
11	31	49	31	30	14	7	4	-	89	32
12	12	35	23	46	19	8	-	-	141	5
13	13	55	32	44	21	5	-	-	93	3
14	6	55	23	47	10	8	1	-	62	4
15 +	-	-	-	15	7	3	-	-	32	1
Totals	1702	1920	2014	1966	1462	1387	1221	1133	1667	1740

TABLE 26

COMPLETED POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION
1956 TO 1960

	Year of Birth	1st & 2nd Injections					3rd Injections				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Totals	1958	1959	1960	Totals
CHILDREN'S GROUPS	1943	-	-	295	111	14	420	-	320	108	428
	1944	-	-	527	170	17	714	-	393	153	546
	1945	-	-	498	197	47	742	-	435	196	631
	1946	-	-	496	336	61	893	-	434	332	766
	1947	80	561	227	320	48	1236	279	495	311	1085
	1948	71	495	212	291	56	1125	211	459	303	973
	1949	65	558	188	228	58	1097	153	457	240	850
	1950	48	425	189	226	61	949	44	448	234	726
	1951	48	259	270	257	66	900	43	458	266	767
	1952	16	134	334	307	72	863	16	448	280	744
	1953	4	69	498	359	70	1000	6	443	332	781
	1954	2	42	388	318	85	835	4	462	320	786
	1955	-	-	453	306	118	877	1	442	328	771
	1956	-	-	522	373	71	966	2	482	378	862
	1957	-	-	425	404	84	913	-	450	382	832
	1958	-	-	53	695	200	948	-	273	707	980
	1959	-	-	-	47	653	700	-	-	397	397
	1960	-	-	-	-	95	95	-	-	-	-
Other Priority Groups	Total	334	2543	5575	4945	1876	15273	759	6899	5267	12925
	Health Department Staff	-	26	58	6	-	90	35	12	5	52
	General Practitioners	-	3	8	30	30	71	-	16	36	52
	Hospital Staffs	-	27	423	343	-	793	-	40	-	40
	Ante-Natal Patients	-	-	287	570	591	1448	-	10	779	789
	Adults (under 25)	-	-	97	4135	1092	5324	-	393	3504	3897
	Adults (over 25)	-	-	-	-	3791	3791	-	-	2395	2395
Grand Total		334	2599	6448	10029	7380	26790	794	7370	11986	20150

SECTION 27: AMBULANCE SERVICE

TABLE 27

AMBULANCE RUNNING during the year ended 31st March, 1960.

1. No. of operational vehicles at 31.3.60:	
(a) Ambulances 2/4 stretchers	8
(b) Dual-purpose vehicles, 1 stretcher	3
(c) Sitting-Case vehicles	2
2. Total Mileage:	
(a) Ambulances 2/4 stretchers	103591
(b) Other vehicles	61878
	<hr/> 165469
3. No. of Persons Carried:	
(a) Accident or Emergency:	
Stretcher cases	1470
Sitting cases	1903
(b) Others:	
Stretcher cases	8620
Sitting cases	28018
(c) Others:	8053
	<hr/> 48061
4. Patients carried by Rail:	
(a) Number of Persons	6
(b) Mileage	1010
5. No. of operational staff	33
6. Number of Ambulance Stations	2
7. Population of Service Area	115050
8. Acreage of Service Area	22088

SECTION 28: PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER CARE

TUBERCULOSIS - TABLE 28

Number of New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30
Number admitted to Hospital - Pulmonary	33
Non-Pulmonary	-
Number discharged from Hospital - Pulmonary	16
Number Died in Hospital	4
Number of Contact Examinations	1130
Number of Heaf's Multiple Puncture Tests of Contacts	151
Number negative and given B.C.G.	133
Number positive	25
Number of Annual Tests (M.P.) of children previously vaccinated	496
Mass Vaccination of School Children:	
No. of Invitations sent	1732
No. Accepted	962
No. Heaf Tested	991
No. Positive	200
No. Negative and Vaccinated	653
No. Heaf Tested after Vaccination	605
No. Positive	516

TABLE 29

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 to 1938

Particulars of Cases Reported during the
year, 1960

1. Particulars of cases reported during 1960.

(a) Cases ascertained to be defectives "subject to be
dealt with" :-

Number in which action taken on reports by:-

(1) Local Education Authorities on children:

(i) While at school or liable to attend
school

(ii) On leaving special schools

(iii) On leaving ordinary schools

(2) Police or by Courts

(3) Other sources

Total of 1(a) ..

(b) Cases reported who were found to be defectives but
were not regarded as "subject to be dealt with" on
any ground(c) Cases reported who were not regarded as defectives
and are thus excluded from (a) or (b)(d) Cases reported in which action was incomplete at
31st December, 1960, and are thus excluded from
(a) or (b)

Total of 1(a)-(d)

2. Disposal of cases reported during 1960:

(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defectives "subject
to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(a)), number:

(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision

(ii) Placed under Guardianship

(iii) Taken to "Places of Safety"

(iv) Admitted to Hospitals

Total of 2 (a)

(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives
"subject to be dealt with" (i.e. at 1(b)), number:

(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision

(ii) Action unnecessary

Total of 2 (b)

(c) Cases reported at 1(a) or (b) above who removed
from the area of died before disposal was
arranged

Total of 2(a)-(c) ..

Under age 16		Over age 16	
M	F	M	F
1	3	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	5	-	-
-	-	1	-
-	1	1	1
2	9	2	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1
2	9	3	2
2	8	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	1	2	1
2	9	2	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
2	9	2	1

TABLE 30

ADMITTANCES TO HOSPITALS(a) January 1st - October 31st (Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts)

	Section 20		Section 21		Section 16		Informal		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Queen's Park Hospital	39	33	-	-	-	-	11	19	50	52
Whittingham	1	8	-	1	1	5	-	-	2	14
Total	40	41	-	1	1	5	11	19	52	66

(b) November 1st - December 31st (Mental Health Act, 1959)

Section 25		Section 26		Section 29		Section 33		Informal		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	1	-	-	7	5	-	-	6	4	14	10

TABLE 31

During 1960:-

	Male	Female	Total
Patient re-admitted to Hospital "Licence revoked"	1	4	5
" discharged from the order and detained in Hospital on an "Informal Basis"	11	5	16
" died in Hospital	2	3	5
" discharged from the order	1	2	3
" left Hospital "on an Informal Basis"	-	-	-
" released from Hospital on Licence	1	6	7
" absconded from "Licence"	1	1	2
" admitted to Hospital on Order	-	2	2
" admitted to Hospital on an Informal Basis	4	5	9
" (Other Authorities) Placed on Licence in County Borough of Blackburn ..	1	5	6
Total No. of Patients known to be in Hospital on an "Informal Basis" on 31.12.60... ..	54	43	97
Patients under Statutory or Voluntary Supervision who were in employment on 31.12.60	52	29	81

TABLE 32

	Mentally ill				Psychopath				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals			
	Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Admissions to Guardianship of L.H.A. or other Guardian during period 1.11.60 to 31.12.60:-	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
			NONE			NONE				NONE				NONE				NONE		
2. Total Number under Guardianship at 31.12.60:-			NONE			NONE				NONE				NONE				NONE		
3. Number of Patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.60:-																				
a) Receiving training or occupation in day centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	20	4	3	6	22	4	3	7
Awaiting training or occupation in day centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
b) Receiving or awaiting training or occupation in residential centre			NONE			NONE					NONE			NONE				NONE		
c) Receiving home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	1
Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Resident or awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel			NONE			NONE					NONE			NONE				NONE		
e) Resident at L.A. expense in private residential home			NONE			NONE					NONE			NONE				NONE		
f) Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private home			NONE			NONE					NONE			NONE				NONE		

TABLE 33

VISITS AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

	1st January to 31st October			1st November to 31st December			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Social Histories of Patients in Hospital	130	130	260	3	5	8	133	135	268
To patients in connection with after Care	414	394	808	179	117	296	593	511	1104
Reported cases before removal to Mental Hospital	29	55	84	5	13	18	34	68	102
To patients known to have been discharged (from "Order" and "Informal"	-	-	-	14	10	24	14	10	24
Cases visited but no action taken (including Senile Dementia)	42	112	154	7	17	24	49	129	178
Other visits and removals ...	11	10	21	-	-	-	11	10	21
Totals ...	626	701	1327	208	162	370	834	863	1697

* Includes visits as follows for other Authorities -

Males	15
Females	7
Total	22

Attendances by Mental Welfare Officers at Hospital Psychiatric Clinic	50
Case paper Conferences	43

TABLE 34

DETAILS OF CENTRES PROVIDED FOR THE
MENTALLY DISORDERED

AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1960

	Number of Centres provided by L.A. and Voluntary Organisations for persons			Maximum number of places		
	Under Age 16	Of All Ages	Age 16 and over only	Under Age 16 only	Of All Ages	Age 16 and over only
Day training or occupation centres:-						
(i) Over 8 sessions per week		1			55	
(ii) 3-8 sessions per week		-			-	
(iii) Less than 3 sessions per week		-			-	
(iv) Total of (i)-(iii)		1			3	
Mental Category of patients catered for:-						
(i) Mentally Ill						
(ii) Psychopaths						
(iii) Subnormal						
(iv) Severely Subnormal						

TABLE 35

HOME TEACHING

	Male	Female	Total
1. Number of patients receiving home tuition at end of year	2	2	4
2. Patients removed from Register unsuitable or transferred to Occupation Centre during the year	1	2	3
3. Sessions given during the year	86	124	210
4. Patients recommended for Home Teaching	-	-	-
5. Other Visits	3	4	7
6. Patients died	-	-	-

TABLE 36

VISITS PAID BY MENTAL WELFARE WORKERS TO MENTAL DEFECTIVES

	Male	Female	Total
To cases under Supervision, Voluntary and Statutory	398	209	607
To cases before removal to Hospital (Case Notes etc.)	6	6	12
To cases on licence, Home Reports &c. for cases under Institutional Care and on Short Licence	46	64	110
For Reports on behalf of Other Authorities (including Mental Deficiency Hospitals)	39	37	76

HOME HELP SERVICE

TABLE 37

Number of patients on books, 1st January, 1960 ...	346
Number of new patients	339
Total patients attended during year - Maternity ..	20
Others ..	665
Number of Helps employed at end of year	67
Cost of Service (Year ending 31st March, 1960) ...	£ 18,036
Amount recovered from patients	£ 3,070

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

BURNS, SCALDS AND INTERNAL POISONING

Comparisons between 1959 and 1960

AGES	TOTAL		IN-PATIENTS		OUT-PATIENTS		SLIGHT		SEVERE		DEATHS	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
BURNS AND SCALDS												
Under 1 yr	10	7	1	1	9	6	8	7	2	-	-	-
1-2 years	43	36	12	3	31	28	40	31	3	5	-	-
2-5 years	30	24	4	3	26	21	26	21	4	3	-	-
TOTAL	83	67	17	7	66	55	74	59	9	8	-	-
INTERNAL POISONING												
Under 1 yr	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-2 years	13	7	4	2	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-5 years	19	16	5	3	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	33	25	9	5	24	20	-	-	-	-	-	-

BURNS, SCALDS AND INTERNAL POISONING, 1960

AGES	TOTAL	IN-PATIENTS	OUT-PATIENTS	SLIGHT	SEVERE	DEATHS
BURNS AND SCALDS						
5-15 years	33	4	29	30	3	-
15 plus	91	11	80	85	6	4
TOTAL	124	15	109	115	9	4
INTERNAL POISONING						
5-15 years	3	1	2	-	-	-
15 plus	1	1	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	4	2	2	-	-	3

In addition, there were eleven suicides and one open verdict.

CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health are the medical referees for the authorising of cremations under the Cremation Acts.

During 1960, 790 cremations were authorised.

RELAXATION CLASSES FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS

No. of patients attended	...	...	...	397
No. of attendances	...	...	...	1707

RECUPERATIVE REST

Number of Cases ..	...	...	...	11
Gross Cost to Authority	...	...	...	£100. 4.0
Nett Cost to Authority	...	...	...	£ 68.11.2

MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES

No. of sessions ..	...	...	...	44
No. of attendances	...	...	...	1014

LOAN OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Articles loaned:

Bedpans	193	Urinals	85
Mackintosh sheets	188	Bed Cages	29
Air Cushions	141	Back Rests	132
Air Beds	1	Chairs	14
Bed Tables	1	Crutches (pairs)	11
Commodore	5		

MEALS ON WHEELS

	Health Department	W.V.S
On Books at beginning of year	85	24
New Cases ..	89	49
Cases ceased ..	83	46
No. of cases supplied	174	73
No. of meals supplied	10705	4375
On Books at end of year	91	27